DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 273 036 EA 018 770

AUTHOR Augenstein, John J.
TITLE Catholic High Schools and Their Finances. 1986.
INSTITUTION National Catholic Educational Association, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 86
NOTE 49p.; For a related document, see EA 018 769; for the earlier study to which this document refers, see ED 256 051.
AVAILABLE FROM Publication Sales, National Catholic Educational Association, Suite 100, 1077 30th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20007 ($10.00 prepaid; postage and handling will be added on billed orders).
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Catholic Schools; *Educational Finance; *High Schools; *Institutional Characteristics; National Surveys; Private Schools; School Organization; *School Statistics; School Surveys; Single Sex Schools; Student Characteristics; Tables (Data); Teacher Characteristics; Teacher Salaries; Teacher Student Ratio; Tuition

ABSTRACT

This report is based on a randomly selected and stratified sample of 208 United States Catholic high schools. The sample was stratified by governance (diocesan, parochial/interparochial, and private); five categories of enrollment; and six regions. Data are compared with an earlier study, "The Catholic High School: A National Portrait" and show how Catholic schools vary by gender composition (coed versus single sex); size; governance; principals and teachers by type (priests, sisters, brothers, and lay); average annual compensation for full and part-time teachers by type, and lay teachers by academic degree; teacher-pupil ratio by enrollment and school type; and percentages of Catholic and non-Catholic students by grade level. Additional data pertain to the distribution of student enrollment by family income, criteria for awarding financial aid, school admission standards, operating revenues and expenses, tuition costs, and per pupil expenditure. Models of school type and enrollment provide information based on statistical averages. The appendixes display tables that show median figures, by region and school size, for (1) tuition and fees, (2) tuition and fees as percent of operating income, (3) fundraising as percent of operating income, (4) nontuition income, (5) salaries and benefits, (6) other operating expenses, and (7) per pupil expenditure. The last appendix lists, by region, diocese, and state, the Catholic high schools reflected in the report. Twenty-seven exhibits provide data in tabular form throughout the text. (MLF)

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CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS AND THEIR FINANCES 1986

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CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS AND THEIR FINANCES 1986

INTRODUCTION

The National Catholic Educational Association has published a variety of statistical reports on Catholic elementary and secondary schools for the past fifteen years. An annual publication provides basic data about schools, enrollment and staffing. Special reports of school finances have been published periodically, usually on a biennial schedule. For the past four years, ordinary NCEA Data Bank reports on Catholic secondary schools have been supplemented by a major research effort conducted by NCEA's Secondary School Department with principal funding from the Ford Foundation. The project produced two publications, both of which contain extensive statistical data drawn from hundreds of Catholic high schools. The first report, The Catholic High School: A National Portrait was published in 1985. Its data base reflects reports provided by schools during the 1983-84 school year. It served as a significant reference for this 1986 study of Catholic high school finances.

The present study builds on the National Portrait in a number of important ways. While the stratified sample of 208 participating schools in 1986 is smaller than the 910 schools included in the National Portrait, the development of the 1986 sample was shaped by regional, governance and enrollment data provided in the earlier study. All our work builds on foundations set by Frank H. Bredeweg, C.S.B., NCEA's original data bank consultant, who continues to provide analyses for a number of NCEA data-based reports. Overall support and assistance for this publication, as for all Data Bank projects, was provided by Rhoda Goldstein, NCEA's vice-president for financial affairs. The 1986 analysis of Catholic high school finances was prepared by John Augenstein. I am especially grateful to him for his help in this most ambitious effort to update and enlarge our knowledge and understanding of Catholic secondary school finances. In addition to drawing the sample and working with me to develop the survey instrument, Mr. Augenstein collated and analyzed the responses and prepared all the exhibits and models. The material is organized for easy reference. The tables of contents, exhibits and appendices allow a reader with thirst for a particular statistic to go directly to the appropriate tap.

This publication offers some very clear answers for certain questions and some tentative answers for others. It also raises some questions for which it provides no answers, but one of the characteristics of good research is its ability to identify appropriate issues for future examination. (If that were the only standard, this would undoubtedly qualify as unusually good research.) The report offers precise and clear information about tuitions, salaries, per pupil costs and financial aid. It tells us that virtually all Catholic high schools are raising teachers' salaries. Shifts from earlier reports suggest that the rate of faculty turnover has been reduced a bit, but the gap between compensation in Catholic high schools and public schools is

wider, perhaps as a corollary to the educational reform movement's support for improvements in teachers' salaries.

Larger schools are increasing their financial aid programs, and financial need continues to serve as the primary criterion for awards. In spite of some reported increases in financial aid, there has been a small shift in the socioeconomic status of Catholic high school enrollments. Measuring the degree to which our schools provided access for children of poor and moderate income families, we reported that in 1984 almost one third (31.3%) of all Catholic high school students came from families with annual incomes below $20,000. For 1986 the comparable figure was 28.2%. Is this an insignificant statistical blip, or are some schools finding it increasingly difficult to generate the financial means needed to provide access and support for low-income students? The answer lies beyond the reach of this project, but the issue is critically important to the future of Catholic secondary education.

If the numbers raise more questions than they answer, they nevertheless provide ample evidence of the remarkable efficiency of Catholic education. The comparison between average per pupil costs in Catholic secondary schools and public schools provides one useful measure of efficiency (cf. Exhibit No. 21). Although this study does not deal directly with school outcomes, the Catholic high school student retention rate offers an interesting measure of effectiveness (cf. School Models...the Average Catholic High School).

This report describes the most significant financial characteristics of a most significant and extraordinary collection of schools. I am grateful to all the schools who participated. In sharing their financial stories with us, they help us to understand and to appreciate the contributions of Catholic secondary education to the Church and to the nation.

Michael J. Guerra
Executive Director
Secondary School Department

August 1986

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T R E N D S

. . .Lay principals have increased 4% since the National Portrait Study, 1983-1984.

. . .Full-time lay teachers are 79% of full-time faculty, an increase of 2% since 1983-1984.

. . .Average beginning lay teacher salary has increased 13% since National Portrait study.

. . .Average teacher-pupil ratio was reduced from 18.4:1 to 16.9:1.

. . .Twenty-three percent of full-time Catholic high school teachers are represented by some teachers' association in contract negotiations.

. . .Average per-school operating expenses have increased 12% since 1982-1983.

. . .The average Catholic high school tuition has increased 34% since 1982-1983.

. . .Since 1979, Catholic high school operating revenues nationally have nearly doubled.

. . .Seventy-eight percent of the Catholic high schools now have school boards.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS
AND THEIR FINANCES 1986

THE SAMPLE

This report is based upon a randomly selected and stratified sample of 208 United States Catholic high schools, including 84 (40%) diocesan, 42 (20%) parochial/interparochial, and 82 (40%) private high schools. The distribution of the sample schools by region and enrollment is provided in Exhibit 1 and the distribution by gender is listed in Exhibit 2. The sample was stratified by governance, enrollment and region, based on data collected in The Catholic High School: A National Portrait and standards established by Father Frank Bredweg, C.S.B., consultant for the National Catholic Educational Association's data bank. The distribution of schools in the sample is virtually identical to the national distribution of school types (private, diocesan, parochial-interparochial). Regional representation within the sample generally reflects the distribution of Catholic high schools throughout the country, although the sample slightly overrepresents the Plains region, and slightly underrepresents the Mideast.

Exhibit No. 1
Distribution of Sample Schools
by Region and Enrollment

Region	No. of Schools	% of Sample	Enrollment	No. of Schools	% of Sample
New England	15	7	Under 300	54	26
Mideast	49	24	300-500	55	26
Southeast	27	13	501-750	49	24
Great Lakes	45	22	751-1000	27	13
Plains	34	16	Over 1000	23	11
West/Far West	38	18			

Exhibit No. 2
Schools by Gender

	Boys		Girls		Coed	
Type	No. of Schools	% of Type	No. of Schools	% of Type	No. of Schools	% of Type
Diocesan	9	11	6	7	69	82
Parochial/ Interparoch.	3	7	6	14	33	79
Private	25	30	48	59	9	11
Total	37	18	60	29	111	53

Exhibit No. 2 (cont'd)
Schools by Gender

Region	Boys		Girls		Coed	
	No. of Schools	% of Region	No. of Schools	% of Region	No. of Schools	% of Region
New England	5	33	4	27	6	40
Mideast	8	16	16	33	25	51
Southeast	3	11	8	30	16	59
Great Lakes	10	22	10	22	25	56
Plains	5	15	5	15	24	70
West/Far West	6	16	17	45	15	39
Enrollment	No. of Schools	% of Enrol. Group	No. of Schools	% of Enrol. Group	No. of Schools	% of Enrol. Group
Under 300	5	9	14	26	35	65
300-500	6	11	26	47	23	42
501-750	8	16	16	33	25	51
751-1000	11	41	2	7	14	52
Over 1000	7	30	2	9	14	61

It should be noted that the percentages of schools by region in the sample vary slightly from the distribution found in the statistical report of United States Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools 1985-1986. The largest discrepancies occur in the Mideast and Plains regions. These differences result from variations in the response rates of schools in each region.

As Exhibit 2 indicates, coeducational schools continue to predominate (53%). The majority of these coed schools are diocesan. Within the category of single gender schools, girls schools (29%) outnumber boys' schools (18%).

A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Of the schools reporting, almost exactly half (50.2%) are owned or operated by a religious community. The remainder (49.8%) are operated by a diocese, parish, or multiple parishes.

The shift from predominantly religious to lay staffs which began in the teaching ranks in the late 1950s and early 1960s is now being observed among Catholic high school principals. Lay principals have increased 4% in the two years since the survey reported in the National Portrait study. They now represent 31% of all Catholic high school principals. Priest principals have decreased by 3% and brothers and women religious have declined less than 1% each. Private schools continue to have the highest proportion of religious in the principalship (87%), whereas diocesan and parochial/interparochial schools report the largest numbers of lay persons in the principalship (43%) (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit No. 3
Percent of Principals by Type

School Type	Priests	Sisters	Brothers	Lay
Diocesan	27%	24%	7%	42%
Parochial/ Interparochial	10	33	12	45
Private	13	57	17	13
Region				
New England	20	47	33	*
Mideast	23	41	16	20
Southeast	7	45	7	41
Great Lakes	18	27	11	44
Plains	18	35	3	44
West/Far West	21	47	11	21
Enrollment				
Under 300	17	42	2	39
300-500	9	55	11	25
501-750	27	40	6	27
751-1000	19	19	29	33
Over 1000	27	13	30	30

* Less than 1%

Based upon reports of enrollments by school program, 80% of all Catholic high school students are enrolled in a college-preparatory academic program, 10% in a general program, and 10% in vocational, technical or business programs.

T E A C H E R S

In 1985-86, the "average" Catholic high school had 32 full-time teachers and 4.8 part-time teachers. Of the full-time faculty, 79% were lay -- an increase of 2% over 1983-84 -- and 21% were clergy and religious. Two-thirds of the religious (13% of the total teaching staff) were religious women (Exhibit 4). Sixteen percent of the faculty was not Catholic. The length of service at the average high school has increased slightly since the 1985 study. In 1985-86, 49% of the teachers were there 5 years of less, compared with 54% in the 1985 study (Exhibit 5) -- a small but encouraging sign that schools are having some success in reducing teacher turnover.

Exhibit No. 4
Religious/Lay Teacher Ratios
Full & Part-Time Teachers

	Under 300		300-500		501-750		751-1000		Over 1000	
	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L
Diocesan	20%	80%	21%	79%	18%	82%	20%	80%	17%	83%
Parochial/ Interpar.	21	79	21	79	19	81	17	83	15	85
Private	22	78	25	75	25	75	22	78	18	82

Totals for all enrollment groups

Diocesan	19% (R)	81% (L)
Parochial/ Interpar.	18% (R)	82% (L)
Private	23% (R)	77% (L)
All Schools	20% (R)	80% (L)

Exhibit No. 5
Teachers' Length of Service (at this school)

	1984	1986
0-5 years	54%	49%
6-10 years	22	24
11-15 years	13	14
16-20 years	7	8
21 or more	5	5

Clergy/Religious Compensation

Less than 10% of the clergy and religious were paid on the same salary schedule as lay teachers. Of the 93 schools to whom the question applied, education and experience were not factors which affected the compensation of full-time teaching priests for 61 (66%) of those schools. For 168 applicable schools, education and experience were not considered in the compensation of full-time religious women in 129 (77%) of those schools. For the 69 applicable schools, education and experience were not determining factors for compensation of full-time religious men in 49% (71%) of those schools. The average annual compensation, including salary, benefits, housing and stipends, for priests was $12,059; for women religious, $11,830; and for men religious, $12,736 (Exhibit 6).

Exhibit No. 6
Average Annual Compensation for
Priests, Religious Women, and Religious Men

Enrollment	Priests	Women Religious	Men Religious
Under 300	$ *	$11,120	$ **
300-500	13,101	11,535	12,961
501-750	11,559	11,896	12,482
751-1000	12,992	13,037	13,940
Over 1000	14,213	12,448	10,970
Averages	12,059	11,830	12,736

* Majority of priests were not full-time.
** Insufficient data

Lay Teacher Compensation

Ninety-six percent of the schools reported that they have established formal salary schedules for lay teachers. This is a 3% increase over 1983-84. In 1985-86, the average salary paid to a beginning lay teacher with a B.A. was $12,601, an increase of $1480 (13%) since 1983-84. Since the average increase exceeds recent increases in the cost of living and the rate of inflation, it appears that Catholic high schools are consciously addressing the need to improve faculty compensation. Nevertheless, the compensation gap between Catholic and public school teachers continues to widen. The average highest salary paid to a lay teacher with an M.A. in 1985-86 was $22,351, an increase of $2246 (11%) over 1983-84. (See Exhibits 7 and 8 for comparisons by enrollment sizes.) The median lay teacher salary for all schools in 1985-1986 was $16,800. (See Exhibit 9 for median by enrollment size.) In 1985-86, the average dollar amount of the benefits package for full-time lay teachers was $2300, an increase of 28% since 1983-84. Finally, 7.8% of the schools indicated that merit was a factor in establishing teachers' compensation.

Exhibit No. 7
Average Beginning Salary for Lay Teacher with B.A.
1983-1984 and 1985-1986

Enrollment	1983-1984	1985-1986	Diff.	% Increase
Under 300	$10,639	$11,766	$1127	11
300-500	10,864	12,363	1499	14
501-750	11,212	13,006	1794	16
751-1000	11,625	13,137	1512	13
Over 1000	11,794	13,402	1608	14
All public schools (AFT estimates)	14,000	17,000	3000	21

Exhibit No. 8

Average Highest Salary for Lay Teacher with M.A.
1983-84 and 1985-86

Enrollment	1983-1984	1985-1986	Diff.	%
Under 300	$17,750	$18,958	$1208	7
300 - 500	19,367	22,186	2819	15
501 - 750	20,452	23,020	2568	13
751 - 1000	22,063	24,128	2065	9
Over 1000	23,033	26,008	2975	13
All public schools (AFT estimates)	28,371	32,552	4181	15

Exhibit No. 9
Median Lay Teacher Salary 1985-86

Enrollment	Median Salary
Under 300	$14,080
300-500	16,500
501-750	17,430
751-1000	18,621
Over 1000	19,804
All public high schools (NEA estimates--mean)	26,080

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Sample schools reported an average pupil-teacher ratio of 16.9 to 1. (The NCEA Data Bank statistical report for 1985-1986 calculates a ratio of 15.2 to 1 based on national reports of total enrollment and staff. Differences may be due to sampling variations or inconsistent definitions of full-time equivalent staff.) The teacher-pupil ratio showed a drop in every enrollment category and in two of the three school governance types. Parochial/interparochial schools maintained nearly the same ratio in 1985-86 (17.5) as they did in 1983-84 (17.4). Schools showing the largest drop were diocesan high schools (2.3) and high schools with over 1000 enrollment (2.5). (Exhibit 10).

Exhibit No. 10
Teacher-Pupil Ratio by Enrollment and School Type
1983-1984 and 1985-1986

Enrollment	1983-1984	1985-1986	Diff.
Under 300	12.7	11.7	-1.0
300-500	16.7	15.5	-1.2
501-750	18.5	16.6	-1.9
751-1000	19.4	18.2	-1.2
Over 1000	22.9	20.4	-2.5
School Type			
Diocesan	20.3	18.0	-2.3
Parochial/ Interparochial	17.4	17.5	+0.1
Private	17.6	15.8	-1.8

Teacher Organizations

Fifty-four schools (26%) reported that their teachers were represented in contract negotiations by some formal teachers' organization. This represents a decline of nearly 6% from the National Portrait study. Half of the schools with teacher organizations (27 of 54) are located in the Mideast. The next largest group of schools reporting teachers' organizations (10 or 19%) is that of the Great Lakes region; they are followed by the Plains region, with 7 schools (12.5%), New England with 5 schools (8.3%), West/Far West with 3 schools (6.2%), and the Southeast with 2 schools (4.2%).

Twenty-three percent of full-time Catholic high school teachers are represented by some group in contract negotiations. Half of the organized teachers are represented by a diocesan organization. Other local groups represent 33.9% and the remainder are represented by the National Association of Catholic School Teachers (10.2%), the American Federation of Teachers (3.4%), and other national groups (2.2%).

Schools with teacher organizations report an average starting salary for a teacher with a B.A. degree is $12,436. The average maximum salary for a teacher with an M.A. is $23,656. The median salary is $18,580, and the average benefit package is valued at $2,584.

S T U D E N T S

The "average" Catholic high school has 530 students, a decrease of 6.6% since the National Portrait. The percentages of Catholic (87.7%) and non-Catholic (12.3%) students have remained constant over the past two years (Exhibit 11). The percentages of enrollment by race have changed somewhat since 1983-84. There were small decreases in the overall percentages of American Indians and Alaskan Native students as well as Blacks not of

Hispanic origin. However, there were increases in the Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Spanish/Latin American groups (Exhibit 12). There were 5.1% fewer students from families with incomes below $30,000 and a parallel 5.1% increase in students from families with incomes above $30,000 (Exhibit 13). This change is also reflected in the percent of students from families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). In 1983-84, 69.5% of the schools indicated that they had between 1 and 30% of such students, whereas in 1985-86, 64.7% reported students in that same range, a drop of 4.8%.

Exhibit No. 11
Percentages of Catholic and Non-Catholic Students by Grade Level

	9th	10th	11th	12th
Catholic	87.2%	87.8%	87.2%	88.7%
Non-Catholic	12.8	12.2	12.8	11.3

Exhibit No. 12
Per School Averages -- Enrollments by Race

	9th	10th	11th	12th
American Indian or Alaskan Native	.5%	.4%	.4%	.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander (includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Laotian, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, or other Asian)	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4
Black, not of Hispanic origin	7.6	7.4	6.6	6.4
Hispanic or Spanish or Latin American origin	9.4	8.5	8.2	8.1
White, not of Hispanic origin	79.1	80.5	81.7	81.8

Exhibit No. 13
Distribution of Student Enrollment by Family Income
1983-84 and 1985-86

	1983-1984	1985-1986	Diff.
Under $10,000	6.8%	5.8%	-1.0%
$10,001-20,000	24.5	22.4	-2.1
$20,001-30,000	33.8	31.8	-2.0
$30,001-50,000	24.6	26.9	+2.3
$50,001-100,000	8.4	10.6	+2.2
Over $100,000	1.9	2.5	+0.6

Financial Aid

The median percent of students receiving financial aid was 9.7%. This is a 3% decrease since the National Portrait. Family financial need continues to be the primary criterion used by schools for awarding aid, followed by student's academic record or promise (Exhibit 14). The median amount of total financial aid provided by a Catholic high school was $29,150; the average grant per student was $500, which represented 30% of the average freshman tuition. In the past three years, schools with enrollments over 500 have increased the amount of the average grant while schools under 500 have had reductions in the avarage grant (Exhibit 15). Although present data are inadequate to define a clear trend, recent changes in the distribution of students by family income (Exhibit 13) and changes in student financial aid raise some questions which require further study and observation: Are students from poor, working poor and lower middle class families finding it increasingly difficult to attend a Catholic high school? Are small Catholic high schools (under 500) beginning to be unable to generate the financial support needed to sustain and increase assistance grants to those in need as tuitions continue to increase?

Exhibit No. 14
Criteria for Awarding Financial Aid
1983-1984 and 1985-1986

	1983-84		1985-86	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Academic record or promise	49.3%	50.7%	52. 2%	47.8%
Athletic record or promise	3.7	96.3	2. 4	97.6
Financial need	95.5	4.5	94. 1	5.9
Racial or ethnic origin	12.1	87.9	15. 6	84.4
Vocational intention	2.0	98.0	1. 0	99.0

Exhibit No. 15
Dollar Value of Average Grant by Enrollment Size
1982-1983 and 1985-1986

Enrollment	Average Grant 1982-1983	Average Grant 1985-1986	Diff.
Under 300	$985	$772	-$213
300-500	727	614	- 113
501-750	511	549	+ 38
751-1000	482	492	+ 10
Over 1000	384	653	+ 269

SCHOOL ADMISSION STANDARDS

Entry waiting lists were maintained at 27% of the high schools.

The median number of students applying for admission to the freshman class was 178. The average high school accepted 81% of its freshman applicants, down 7% from two years earlier. More than 80% of the ninth graders remain in the school for four years and graduate, according to 84% of the schools. Successful completion of the previous school year, completion of one or more standardized achievement or aptitude tests, recommendation of the elementary school principal, and a strong academic record remain the four most important criteria for admission (Exhibit 16).

Exhibit No. 16
Criteria for Admission

	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or Never
Ability to pay full tuition without aid	3% (6%)*	23% (22%)	12% (15%)	62% (57%)
Completion of one or more standardized achievement or aptitude tests	58 (52)	24 (27)	7	11 (14)
Completion of written admissions test developed by your school	17 (14)	5 (8)	13 (13)	65 (65)
Personal interview with parent or guardian	30 (32)	13 (14)	47 (39)	10 (15)
Recommendation of elementary school principal	46 (48)	27 (25)	18 (18)	9 (9)
Recommendation of school's pastor	7 (12)	10 (9)	38 (36)	45 (43)
Strong academic record	30 (28)	35 (33)	18 (19)	17 (20)
Successful completion of previous school year	79 (80)	15 (15)	3 (3)	3 (2)

* 1983-1984 percentages given in parentheses ( )

FACILITIES

The "average" Catholic high school was established 45 years ago (1941) and could serve a maximum enrollment of 674 students. The median estimated market value of a high school's land and buildings is currently $3,500,000.

Of the original buildings housing Catholic high schools, 4% were built prior to the turn of the century, 29% were constructed between 1900 and 1949, and the remaining 67% were erected since 1950. Although not directly measured in this report, the age of the buildings and the modest sums reported for operating and maintenance expenses suggest that deferred maintenance and pending major capital needs may still be unresolved, if not unacknowledged, problems for Catholic high schools.

PARENT INVOLVEMENT

Eighty-five percent of the schools, down 5% from three years ago, make use of volunteer work by parents and family members. In 1985-86, the average high school had 119 parents or family members, each of whom contributed 48 hours of volunteer work for a grand total of 5712 hours of volunteer service.

FINANCES

Estimated National Operating Revenues

National figures for both operating revenues and operating expenses were computed by multiplying the average (mean) for the 208 schools in the sample by 1434, the total number of Catholic high schools reported in United States Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools 1985-1986.

Since 1978-79 and with 130 fewer high schools, operating revenues nationally have nearly doubled (+95%), increasing from $1.04 billion to $2.03 billion. Tuition and fees continue to generate the largest part of operating revenue ($1.27 billion), followed by subsidies, providing $241 million, and contributed services, which now provides $169 million annually. Over the past seven years fundraising increased 161% as a source of revenue. In total dollars fundraising increased from $65 million in 1979 to nearly $170 million in 1986. (See Exhibit 17 for 1985-1986 figures.)

Estimated National Operating Expenses

Using 1978-79 as a basis for comparison, operating expenses increased $817 million (85%). However, since 1982-83 (figures used in the National Portrait study), operating expenses rose only $14 million from $1.769 billion to $1.783 billion. Of course, the past 3 years have been years of relatively lower inflation. (See Exhibit 18 for 1985-1986 figures.)

Operating Revenues Per School

The "average" high school generated $1.4 million in operating revenues in 1985-86, an increase of 9.5% in three years. Of total operating income, 63% ($886,566) came from tuition and fees, 12% ($168,724) from subsidies, 8% ($118,472) from fundraising activities. Tuition and fees now produce a 3% greater share of operating revenues than they did in 1982-83, and subsidies and fundraising activities each produce 1% more (Exhibit 17).

Exhibit No. 17
Average School Income and Percentage by Source
and Estimated National Income
1985-1986

Source of Income	Average Per School Income and Percentage	Estimated National Income 1434 CHS
Tuition and fees	$886,566 (63%)	$1,271,335,644
Contributed services	117,907 (8)	169,078,638
Subsidies	168,724 (12)	241,950,216
Fundraising	118,472 (8)	169,888,848
All other income	129,687 (9)	185,971,158
Total operating income	1,421,356 (100%)	2,038,224,504

Operating Expenses Per School

The average per school expenses in 1985-86 were $1.4 million, an increase of $145,600 (12%) since 1982-83. Slightly more than $1 million (74%) of school expenses were committed to staff salaries and benefits (Exhibit 18).

Exhibit No. 18
Average School Operating Expenses and Percentage by Category
and Estimated National Operating Expenses
1985-1986

Expense Category	Average Per School Operating Expenses and Percentage	Estimated National Operating Expenses
Salaries - Lay	$545,009 (40%)	$781,542,906
Salaries - Religious	108,844 (8)	156,082,296
Contributed services	127,821 (9)	183,295,314
Other salaries	103,387 (8)	148,256,958
All fringe benefits	122,660 (9)	175,894,440
Other operating expenses	346,317 (26)	496,618,578
Total operating expenses	1,354,038 (100%)	1,783,385,4496

Operating Revenues by School Type

The median total income for private high schools was 40% greater than parochial/interparochial high schools and 20% greater than diocesan high schools. Within income categories, private school median tuition and fees was more than double that of parochial/interparochial schools and 31% greater than diocesan schools. In fundraising, the private school median was also more than double that of parochial/interparochial schools and 32% higher than diocesan schools. However, the median subsidies for parochial/interparochial schools exceeded both diocesan and private high schools (Exhibit 19).

Exhibit No. 19
Median Sources of Income by School Type

Source of Income	Diocesan	Parochial/ Interparochial	Private
Tuition and fees	$628,905	$403,018	$914,214
Contributed services	34,900	24,637	95,125
Subsidies	83,133	151,637	
Fundraising	75,225	41,702	109,863
Non-tuition income	335,324	291,920	377,317
Total operating income	1,057,928	797,048	1,316,519

For a further breakdown of tuition and fees, fundraising, and non-tuition income, see Appendices A, B, C, and D.

Operating Expenses by School Type

The median total operating expenses for private high schools was 25% higher than diocesan high schools and 38% more than parochial/interparochial high schools. When considering the major expense category, salaries and benefits, parochial/interparochial schools are at 61% and diocesan schools at 72% of the private school median (Exhibit 20).

Exhibit No. 20
Median Operating Expenses by School Type

Expense Category	Diocesan	Parochial/ Interparochial	Private
Salaries and benefits	$796,308	$667,082	$1,102,853
Other expenses	141,654	80,152	202,167
Total operating expenses	986,832	821,063	1,319,060

For a further breakdown of salaries and benefits, other operating expenses, and per pupil expenditure, see Appendices E, F, and G.

Tuition and Per Pupil Expenditures

For the total sample average in Exhibit 20, average tuition represented 68% of average per pupil cost. However, the percentages vary substantially among school categories. Tuitions in private schools, boys' schools, schools in the New England region, and schools with over 1000 enrollment provide the highest percentages of per pupil costs, whereas tuitions in parochial/interparochial schools, coed schools, schools in the Plains region, and schools under 300 in enrollment provide the smallest percentages. Tuitions for diocesan schools and schools in the Southeast and Plains regions are providing 5%, 12%, and 13% respectively less toward the per pupil expenditures than they did in 1983-84. The tuitions in parochial/interparochial, boys', New England, and Great Lakes schools are generating in excess of 5% more toward the per pupil expenditures than they did two years ago (Exhibit 21).

The "average" Catholic high school tuition has increased $425 (34%) since 1982-83. The largest increase (16%) in a single year came between 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the second largest (12%) between 1984-85 and 1985-86 (Exhibit 22). In each of the reported years, there is little variance in the tuitions from grade 9 to grade 12.

Lastly, there has been a 4% increase (60% to 64%) in the number of schools providing a reduction in tuition for families with more than one child registered in the school.

Exhibit No. 21
Median Tuition Costs and Per Pupil Expenditure

School Type	1985-1986 9th Grade Tuition	Per Pupil Expenditures	Difference
Diocesan	$1300 (63%)*	$2055	$755
Parochial/ Interparochial	1075 (57)	1876	801
Private	1850 (76)	2437	587
All public elem. & sec. schools (NEA estimate)		3491	
Gender Composition			
Boys' schools	1898 (78)	2421	523
Girls' schools	1700 (74)	2295	595
Coed schools	1230 (62)	1980	750

Exhibit No. 21 (cont'd)
Median Tuition Costs and Per Pupil Expenditure

Region			
New England	1551 (84)	1848	297
Mideast	1425 (70)	2050	625
Southeast	1440 (65)	2226	786
Great Lakes	1310 (63)	2067	757
Plains	1284 (57)	2269	985
West/Far West	1725 (75)	2295	570
Enrollment			
Under 300	1100 (42)	2632	1532
300-500	1463 (67)	2184	721
501-750	1490 (76)	1972	482
751-1000	1473 (78)	1880	407
Over 1000	1638 (83)	1966	328
Total Sample Average	1386 (68)	2025	639

*Percent tuition represents of per pupil expenditure

Exhibit No. 22
Average Tuition by Grade
1982-1983 through 1985-1986

	1982-83 Tuition	1983-84 Tuition	1984-85 Tuition	1985-86 Tuition
Grade 9	$1250	$1284	$1491	$1675
Grade 10	1251	1359	1493	1681
Grade 11	1258	1368	1496	1684
Grade 12	1253	1362	1504	1691

GOVERNANCE AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

School Boards

In this report, as in the National Portrait, the term "school board" was defined in its broadest sense to include both advisory groups as well as policy-making and legally responsible boards of trustees.

Over the past two years there has been a 6% increase in the number of high schools with school boards. In 1983-84 72% of the principals reported that their schools had boards; in 1985-86, the percentage increased to 78%. Diocesan and private high schools reported approximately the same percentages of schools with boards. Fifty-three percent of the high schools with school boards are found among schools with enrollments of less than 500 students. Schools with enrollments above 750 students reported the smallest boards. The apparently inverse relationship between school size and school boards suggests questions for additional study.

The average number of members per board has declined slightly from 14.5 to 13.5. Parochial/interparochial schools with over 1000 students have the largest board membership (23); the smallest membership (9) is found among parochial/interparochial schools with fewer than 300 students (Exhibit 24).

The percentage of lay board members increased from 67% to 70%. Parochial/interparochial schools report the highest percentage of lay representation (75%), followed by diocesan schools (73%) and private schools (62%) (Exhibit 25).

Members of religious communities occupy 27% of the seats on the boards of the schools which they sponsor. That is a 3% drop from 1983-84.

Exhibit No. 23
Percent of Schools with School Boards
by School Type and Enrollment

Enrollment	Diocesan	Parochial/ Interparochial	Private
Under 300	10%	9%	8%
300-500	10	6	11
501-750	10	3	11
751-1000	6	2	4
Over 1000	4	1	5
Totals	40	21	39

Exhibit No. 24
Average Number of Members Per Board
by School Type and Enrollment

Enrollment	Diocesan	Parochial/ Interparochial	Private
Under 300	13	9	12
300-500	15	13	15
501-750	14	19	14
751-1000	16	16	13
Over 1000	17	23	13
Averages	15	16	13

Exhibit No. 25
Average Number of Lay Members Per Board
by School Type and Enrollment

Enrollment	Diocesan	Parochial/ Interparochial	Private
Under 300	9	8	7
300 - 500	11	11	10
501 - 750	10	14	8
751 - 1000	11	13	7
Over 1000	12	12	6
Averages	11	12	8

Federal and State Program Participation

Among the federal programs still available to Catholic high schools. Principals reported an 18% increase in their schools' participation in Chapter 2 (consolidation of federal programs for elementary and secondary education). There have been smaller increases or decreases in participation rates for other programs. There was no change in the rates of participation in the Junior ROTC and Consumer and Homemaking Education under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (Exhibit 26).

State funded programs having the largest participation rates are library or A-V resources (67%), textbooks (44%), bus transportation (37%), and health services (33%). Of those four programs, only one had increased Catholic high school participation since 1983-84, namely, library or A-V resources. The remaining three declined in participation (Exhibit 27).

Exhibit No. 26
Percent of Schools Participating in Federal Programs
1983-1984 and 1985-1986

	% Participating
Education Consolidation Improvement Act	
Chapter 1 (Education of children of economically disadvantaged)+	13% (14%)*
Chapter 2 (Consolidation of federal programs for elementary and secondary education)	73 (51)
Junior ROTC	2 (2)
Talent Search	5 (8)
Upward Bound	8 (10)
Vocational Education Act of 1963	
Consumer and Homemaking Education	5 (5)
Vocational Education Basic Programs	9 (6)
Cooperative Vocational Education Program	12 (10)

+ Data collected reflect participation in previous year, prior to Felton decision limiting on-site Chapter 1 services in Catholic schools.
*1983-84 percentages of participation shown in parentheses ( )

Exhibit No. 27
Percent of Schools Receiving State Funds
1983-1984 and 1985-1986

	% Receiving Funds
Bus transportation	37% (40%)*
Drug education	9 (8)
Education of the handicapped	10 (13)
Education of students from low-income families	4 (4)
Guidance and counseling	19 (21)
Health services	33 (35)
Library or A-V resources	67 (63)
Textbooks	44 (49)

* 1983-84 percentages receiving funds shown in parentheses ( )

S C H O O L M O D E L S

Introduction

The "average school" is a statistical model derived from the statistical means of data in the sample. It is not a "real school" but one which the reader may find useful as a yardstick with which to make some cautious comparisons with real schools. What follows are several average school or mythical models which can be used for points of reference. When studying these models, the reader should remember that there are many interrelated variables that determine the fiscal dimensions of each school's operation, e.g., location, staff size, tuition rates, age and condition of facilities, composition and resources of the community served by the school. Some of these variables are especially elastic, others can harden into constants, depending on the prevailing climate.

Average Catholic High School

The average Catholic high school is coeducational. It has an enrollment of 530 students, which is 79% of the school's capacity. It is led by a Religious woman. Its program is college preparatory, and its teacher/pupil ratio is 17 to 1. Of its ninth grade class of 140 students, it is estimated that 129 will remain in the school and graduate in four years.

Sixty-four of the school's students are non-Catholic, and the remaining 466 are Catholic. Three hundred eighteen (318) of the students come from families with family incomes less than $30,000 and of those 318 students, 27 are from AFDC families. Fifty-one of the students received financial assistance averaging $500 per student.

The school has a full-time faculty of 32, of whom 7 are religious and 25 are lay. Five of the lay teachers are not Catholic. Twenty-three of the teachers have between 0 and 10

years experience. The median salary for the lay teachers is $16,800 and they have a benefit package valued at $2300. The school also has five part-time teachers.

The school's income is $1,421,356 and its expenses are $1,354,038. The investment in each student is $2555, of which $1673 is covered by tuition and fees and the remaining $882 is generated through subsidy, contributed services, and fundraising.

The school has a board of 14 members, of whom 10 are lay. The board approves the school's annual operating budget and makes available its annual financial report to the diocesan school office, the diocesan board of education, and the school's parents.

School Type & Enrollment Models

School type and enrollment models appear on the following pages. These models provide information based on averages for diocesan, parochial/interparochial, and private schools as well as schools in enrollment categories of under 300, 300-500, 501-750, 751-1000, and over 1000. These models may be used for comparison with the reader's school. All the caveats suggested for "the average Catholic high school" are equally appropriate for these models.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL
AVERAGE SCHOOL MODEL

During 1985-1986 there were more than 500 diocesan high schools. Among the three school types, the average diocesan high school had the largest enrollment, the highest teacher-pupil ratio, and the lowest per pupil expenditure.

Enrollment		
Total	576	
Catholic	511	89%
Non-Catholic	65	11%
Gender		
Coeducational		
Principal		
Priest or Religious		
Faculty (Full-time)		
Total	32	
Catholic	27	84%
Non-Catholic	5	16%
Religious	6	19%
Lay	26	81%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	18 to 1	
Lay Salaries & Benefits		
Beginning Salary (BA)	$12,184	
Highest Salary (MA)	$21,926	
Median Salary	$16,834	
Benefit Package	$ 2,213	
Finances		
Total Income	$1,270,808	
Tuition Income	$ 769,751	61%
Total Expenses	$1,121,756	
Difference*	$ 149,052	
Average Tuition & Fees	$ 1,336	
Average Grant	$ 514	
Per Pupil Expenditure	$ 1,947	
School Board		
Average No. of Members	15	
Average No. of Lay Members	11	

* Amount available for debt reduction, deferred maintenance, and other capital needs.

PAROCHIAL/INTERPAROCHIAL HIGH SCHOOL
AVERAGE SCHOOL MODEL

In 1985-1986, there were more than 300 parochial and interparochial high schools. The average parochial/interparochial high school had the smallest non-Catholic student population among the school types as well as the lowest tuition and fees, the greatest number of school board members, and the highest number and percentage of lay board members.

Enrollment		
Total	477	
Catholic	437	92%
Non-Catholic	40	8%
Gender		
Coeducational		
Principal		
Priest or Religious		
Faculty (Full-time)		
Total	27	
Catholic	22	81%
Non-Catholic	5	19%
Religious	5	19%
Lay	22	81%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	17.5 to 1	
Lay Salaries & Benefits		
Beginning Salary (BA)	$12,257	
Highest Salary (MA)	$20,799	
Median Salary	$16,090	
Benefit Package	$ 2,049	
Finances		
Total Income	$951,786	
Tuition Income	$578,551	61%
Total Expenses	$934,387	
Difference*	$ 17,399	
Average Tuition & Fees	$ 1,213	
Average Grant	$ 487	
Per Pupil Expenditure	$ 1,959	
School Board		
Average No. of Members	16	
Average No. of Lay Members	12	

* Amount available for debt reduction, deferred maintenance, and other capital needs.

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL
AVERAGE SCHOOL MODEL

In 1985-1986, there were more than 500 private high schools. Among the three school types, the average private high school had the largest percent of non-Catholic students, the largest full-time faculty, the smallest teacher-pupil ratio, the highest beginning and median lay salaries, as well as the highest tuition and fees and per pupil expenditure.

Enrollment		
Total	546	
Catholic	467	86%
Non-Catholic	79	14%
Gender		
Single Sex (59% girls' schools; 30% boys' schools; 11% coed schools)		
Principal		
Religous Woman		
Faculty (Full-time)		
Total	35	
Catholic	30	86%
Non-Catholic	5	14%
Religious	8	23%
Lay	27	77%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	15.8 to 1	
Lay Salaries & Benefits		
Beginning Salary (BA)	$13,123	
Highest Salary (MA)	$23,352	
Median Salary	$18,048	
Benefit Package	$ 2,334	
Finances		
Total Income	$1,497,146	
Tuition Income	$1,145,449	77%
Total Expenses	$1,565,229	
Difference	(-$ 68,083)	
Average Tuition	$ 2,098	
Average Grant	$ 774	
Per Pupil Expenditure	$ 2,867	
School Board		
Average No. of Members	13	
Average No. of Lay Members	8	

HIGH SCHOOL UNDER 300
AVERAGE SCHOOL MODEL

In 1985-86, there were more than 300 high schools under 300 enrollment. Among the high schools by enrollment size, the average high school under 300 had the largest percentage of religious and non-Catholics on the faculty, the smallest teacher-pupil ratio, and the highest average financial aid grant and per pupil expenditure.

Enrollment		
Total	158	
Catholic	141	89%
Non-Catholic	17	11%
Gender		
Coeducational		
Principal		
Religious Woman or Layperson		
Faculty (Full-time)		
Total	13	
Catholic	10	77%
Non-Catholic	3	23%
Religious	3	23%
Lay	10	77%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	11.7 to 1	
Lay Salaries & Benefits		
Beginning Salary (BA)	$11,766	
Highest Salary (MA)	$18,958	
Median Salary	$14,080	
Benefit Package	$ 1,653	
Finances		
Total Income	$606,863	
Tuition Income	$329,337	54%
Total Expenses	$589,313	
Difference*	$ 17,550	
Average Tuition & Fees	$ 2,084	
Average Grant	$ 773	
Per Pupil Expenditure	$ 3,841	
School Board		
Average No. of Members	11	
Average No. of Lay Members	8	

* Amount available for debt reduction, deferred maintenance, and other capital needs.

HIGH SCHOOL 300-500
AVERAGE SCHOOL MODEL

In 1985-86, there were more than 300 high schools with an enrollment from 300-500. Among the high schools by enrollment size, these high schools had the largest percentage of non-Catholic student population and the highest percentage of lay school board members.

Enrollment		
Total	408	
Catholic	347	85%
Non-Catholic	61	15%
Gender		
Girls or Coed		
Principal		
Religious Woman		
Faculty (Full-time)		
Total	26	
Catholic	21	81%
Non-Catholic	5	19%
Religious	5	19%
Lay	21	81%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	15.5 to 1	
Lay Salaries & Benefits		
Beginning Salary (BA)	$ 12,363	
Highest Salary (MA)	$ 22,186	
Median Salary	$ 16,500	
Benefit Package	$ 2,073	
Finances		
Total Income	$ 993,946	
Tuition Income	$ 706,166	71%
Total Expenses	$1,027,667	
Difference	(-$ 33,721)	
Average Tuition & Fees	$ 1,713	
Average Grant	$ 615	
Per Pupil Expenditure	$ 2,519	
School Board		
Average No. of Members	14	
Average No. of Lay Members	11	

HIGH SCHOOL 501-750
AVERAGE SCHOOL MODEL

In 1985-866, there were more than 200 high schools with enrollments between 501 and 750. Among the high schools by enrollment size, these high schools had the lowest tuition and fees.

Enrollment		
Total	595	
Catholic	509	86%
Non-Catholic	86	14%
Gender		
Coeducational		
Principal		
Priest or Religious		
Faculty (Full-time)		
Total	36	
Catholic	31	86%
Non-Catholic	5	14%
Religious	6	17%
Lay	30	83%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	16.6 to 1	
Lay Salaries & Benefits		
Beginning Salary (BA)	$ 13,006	
Highest Salary (MA)	$ 23,020	
Median Salary	$ 17,430	
Benefit Package	$ 2,497	
Finances		
Total Income	$1,310,149	
Tuition Income	$ 904,842	69%
Total Expenses	$1,254,385	
Difference	(-$ 55,764)	
Average Tuition & Fees	$ 1,521	
Average Grant	$ 549	
Per Pupil Expenditure	$ 2,108	
School Board		
Average No. of Members	14	
Average No. of Lay Members	10	

HIGH SCHOOL 751-1000
AVERAGE SCHOOL MODEL

In 1985-1986 there were more than 200 high schools with an enrollment between 751 and 1000. Among the high schools by enrollment size, these high schools had the lowest average grant for student financial aid.

Enrollment		
Total	844	
Catholic	754	89%
Non-Catholic	90	11%
Gender		
Coeducational		
Principal		
Priest or Religious		
Faculty (Full-time)		
Total	46	
Catholic	38	83%
Non-Catholic	8	17%
Religious	9	20%
Lay	37	80%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	18.2 to 1	
Lay Salaries & Benefits		
Beginning Salary (BA)	$ 13,137	
Highest Salary (MA)	$ 24,128	
Median Salary	$ 18,621	
Benefit Package	$ 2,551	
Finances		
Total Income	$1,918,037	
Tuition Income	$1,371,006	71%
Total Expenses	$1,892,104	
Difference*	$ 25,933	
Average Tuition & Fees	$ 1,624	
Average Grant	$ 492	
Per Pupil Expenditure	$ 2,242	
School Board		
Average No. of Members	15	
Average No. of Lay Member	10	

* Amount available for debt reduction, deferred maintenance, and other capital needs.

HIGH SCHOOL OVER 1000
AVERAGE SCHOOL MODEL

In 1985-1986, there were more than 150 high schools with an enrollment over 1000. Among high schools by enrollment size, these high schools had the smallest percent of non-Catholic student population and faculty, the lowest per pupil expenditure, the lowest percent of lay school board members, and the highest beginning and median salaries and benefit package.

Enrollment		
Total	1,317	
Catholic	1,198	91%
Non-Catholic	119	9%
Gender		
Coeducational		
Principal		
Priest or Religious		
Faculty (Full-time)		
Total	64	
Catholic	57	89%
Non-Catholic	7	11%
Religious	11	17%
Lay	53	83%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	20.4 to 1	
Lay Salaries & Benefits		
Beginning Salary (BA)	$ 13,402	
Highest Salary (MA)	$ 26,008	
Median Salary	$ 19,804	
Benefit Package	$ 2,882	
Finances		
Total Income	$2,806,636	
Tuition Income	$2,097,049	75%
Total Expenses	$2,653,822	
Difference*	$ 152,814	
Average Tuition	$ 1,592	
Average Grant	$ 653	
Per Pupil Expenditure	$ 2,015	
School Board		
Average No. of Members	16	
Average No. of Lay Members	9	

* Amount available for debt reduction, deferred maintenance, and other capital needs.

Appendix A
TABLE OF TUITION AND FEES
DOLLAR MEDIAN
1985-1986

	Under 300	300-500	501-750	751-1000	Over 1000
New England					
Diocesan	$ NR	$ 375,816	$ 836,992	$1,279,856	$1,767,275
Paroch./Inter.	269,840	348,880	NR	NS	NS
Private	315,285	654,000	1,445,338	1,472,000	2,375,930
Mideast					
Diocesan	193,487	468,929	910,463	865,810	1,148,236
Paroch./Inter.	NR	385,297	437,300	1,158,482	1,489,191
Private	455,856	825,268	840,278	ID	1,884,440
Southeast					
Diocesan	265,953	571,023	745,750	1,688,400	ID
Paroch./Inter.	140,000	726,597	ID	ID	NS
Private	702,575	708,065	ID	1,923,750	2,392,200
Great Lakes					
Diocesan	177,587	645,443	822,945	1,297,549	2,629,687
Paroch./Inter.	377,518	349,500	686,792	850,948	1,175,000
Private	288,029	1,926,935	849,514	1,276,786	1,993,817
Plains					
Diocesan	72,713	586,851	835,593	1,246,749	2,072,572
Paroch./Inter.	45,000	418,399	NR	666,929	1,187,913
Private	386,859	581,050	1,203,935	1,508,538	NS
West/Far West					
Diocesan	171,200	567,000	954,385	1,732,634	1,767,310
Paroch./Inter.	NR	715,644	610,000	870,500	NS
Private	150,386	766,277	1,006,836	NR	2,533,659

NR = No Responses Received
NS = No School in Sample
ID = Insufficient Data

Appendix B

TABLE OF TUITION AND FEES AS PERCENT OF OPERATING INCOME
MEDIAN PERCENT
1985-1986

	Under 300	300-500	501-750	751-1000	Over 1000
New England					
Diocesan	NR	78.9%	74.5%	73.1%	60.6%
Paroch./Inter.	67.7%	66.3	NR	NS	NS
Private	76.7	77.4	75.1	57.5	82.8
Mideast					
Diocesan	45.4	50.4	75.7	46.0	75.8
Paroch./Inter.	NR	66.9	50.6	61.8	80.6
Private	75.6	64.9	73.8	81.4	70.5
Southeast					
Diocesan	50.4	68.1	69.2	77.2	87.2
Paroch./Inter.	24.3	92.1	82.2	48.4	NS
Private	48.8	63.6	61.5	80.7	80.4
Great Lakes					
Diocesan	28.4	60.5	75.8	79.6	78.5
Paroch./Inter.	63.3	46.7	47.8	64.7	58.6
Private	12.7	79.4	68.4	83.9	81.1
Plains					
Diocesan	35.1	54.8	72.1	66.1	84.5
Paroch./Inter.	15.0	48.5	NR	41.5	45.3
Private	42.0	59.5	73.1	79.2	NS
West/Far West					
Diocesan	39.4	77.4	72.5	81.8	77.1
Paroch./Inter.	NR	71.8	75.7	81.9	NS
Private	30.8	71.8	74.4	NR	76.5

NR = No Responses Received
NS = No School in Sample
ID = Insufficient Data

Appendix C

TABLE OF FUNDRAISING AS PRECENT OF OPERATING INCOME

MEDIAN PERCENT

1985-1986

	Under 300	300-500	501-750	751-1000	Over 1000
New England					
Diocesan	NR	4.6%	15.6%	9.0%	3.4%
Paroch./Inter.	4.5%	.6	NR	NS	NS
Private	2.1	11.8	5.2	13.9	5.5
Mideast					
Diocesan	2.0	12.2	5.4	6.9	2.7
Paroch./Inter.	NR	5.1	4.3	16.5	2.3
Private	8.8	4.2	6.2	12.3	7.4
Southeast					
Diocesan	8.1	8.9	9.1	4.3	ID
Paroch./Inter.	18.2	.8	4.2	11.0	NS
Private	14.0	1.5	5.9	6.2	12.4
Great Lakes					
Diocesan	14.7	9.0	2.9	7.0	5.8
Paroch./Inter.	9.0	5.4	7.0	1.4	6.3
Private	ID	5.7	6.7	6.1	10.2
Plains					
Diocesan	5.2	8.6	3.9	7.9	4.3
Paroch./Inter.	6.5	8.7	NR	13.5	.5
Private	15.1	8.7	6.3	5.4	NS
West/Far West					
Diocesan	3.4	8.8	9.2	2.1	6.5
Paroch./Inter.	NR	4.7	6.2	3.7	NS
Private	4.5	10.5	4.4	NR	7.6

NR = No Responses Received
NS = No School in Sample
ID = Insufficient Data

Appendix D

TABLE OF NON-TUITION INCOME

DOLLAR PERCENT

1985-1986

	Under 300	300-500	501-750	751-1000	Over 1000
New England					
Diocesan	$ NR	$ 99,934	$285,983	$ 469,502	$ ID
Paroch./Inter.	128,557	177,268	NR	NS	NS
Private	ID	244,990	477,845	ID	490,916
Mideast					
Diocesan	231,813	371,100	273,015	952,000	366,100
Paroch./Inter.	NR	190,653	426,443	714,024	356,686
Private	211,602	323,060	338,802	589,255	785,506
Southeast					
Diocesan	161,866	266,475	430,525	498,265	433,250
Paroch./Inter.	105,926	62,000	295,341	699,796	NS
Private	470,005	272,609	351,083	687,251	627,500
Great Lakes					
Diocesan	331,421	412,943	403,207	331,612	716,404
Paroch./Inter.	195,598	355,251	747,394	463,015	829,272
Private	ID	497,214	446,659	353,540	624,052
Plains					
Diocesan	455,000	373,982	440,729	637,903	378,304
Paroch./Inter.	257,394	444,209	NR	936,808	ID
Private	ID	395,234	442,956	395,874	NS
West/Far West					
Diocesan	137,536	272,600	222,450	385,510	522,602
Paroch./Inter.	NR	279,821	195,500	192,040	NS
Private	ID	283,571	334,426	NR	775,709

NR = No Responses Received
NS = No School in Sample
ID = Insufficient Data

Appendix E
TABLE OF SALARIES AND BENEFITS
DOLLAR MEDIAN
1985-1986

	Under 300	300-500	501-750	751-1000	Over 1000
New England					
Diocesan	$ NR	$484,069	$897,137	$1,359,684	$2,710,237
Paroch./Inter.	408,932	409,234	NR	NS	NS
Private	286,088	798,751	1,106,979	1,955,208	2,122,337
Mideast					
Diocesan	327,847	591,402	1,014,322	1,288,546	1,082,500
Paroch./Inter.	NR	574,665	849,193	2,307,955	1,625,250
Private	478,399	1,156,251	1,058,346	2,681,923	2,278,341
Southeast					
Diocesan	412,642	626,145	963,600	1,573,197	3,076,315
Paroch./Inter.	289,420	574,106	1,292,539	1,033,875	NS
Private	ID	904,167	786,922	2,930,122	2,059,810
Great Lakes					
Diocesan	434,177	842,163	822,651	1,283,344	2,507,305
Paroch./Inter.	446,023	593,856	1,254,523	1,108,485	1,804,272
Private	ID	ID	1,093,608	1,335,189	2,044,368
Plains					
Diocesan	335,318	883,260	1,107,054	1,619,978	2,111,373
Paroch./Inter.	253,109	748,717	NR	1,522,427	2,042,422
Private	616,224	913,489	1,203,940	1,519,121	NS
West/Far West					
Diocesan	261,968	644,434	1,220,495	1,802,887	1,811,456
Paroch./Inter.	NR	957,881	622,418	857,448	NS
Private	307,313	831,910	1,138,407	NR	2,611,182

NR = No Responses Received
NS = No School in Sample
ID = Insufficient Data

Appendix F
TABLE OF OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES
DOLLAR MEDIAN
1985-1986

	Under 300	300-500	501-750	751-1000	Over 1000
New England					
Diocesan	$ N	$ 27,000	$221,250	$438,004	$ 30,000
Paroch./Inter.	45,722	38,196	NR	NS	NS
Private	55,152	232,050	474,600	347,000	351,099
Mideast					
Diocesan	ID	215,213	141,062	381,000	333,822
Paroch./Inter.	NR	44,368	25,000	243,803	234,446
Private	76,024	233,410	136,088	ID	386,622
Southeast					
Diocesan	33,825	240,304	174,850	613,468	219,680
Paroch./Inter.	13,416	243,020	366,565	427,382	NS
Private	272,239	175,535	281,946	ID	931,573
Great Lakes					
Diocesan	118,836	226,361	158,782	295,421	548,052
Paroch./Inter.	40,594	92,215	179,614	208,452	200,000
Private	491,483	744,337	122,210	133,194	463,372
Plains					
Diocesan	120,000	100,702	233,164	92,698	260,125
Paroch./Inter.	47,650	118,200	NR	71,904	550,951
Private	245,495	ID	ID	306,163	NS
West/Far West					
Diocesan	46,411	108,220	171,683	220,241	407,214
Paroch./Inter.	NR	185,834	144,000	202,692	NS
Private	121,893	161,201	251,714	NR	544,055

NR = No Responses Received
NS = No School in Sample
ID = Insufficient Data

Appendix G
TABLE OF PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE
DOLLAR MEDIAN
1985-1986

	Under 300	300-500	501-750	751-1000	Over 1000
New England					
Diocesan	$ NR	$1,512	$1,822	$1,819	$1,346
Paroch./Inter.	1,520	1,411	NR	NS	NS
Private	2,007	2,170	2,269	2,914	1,922
Mideast					
Diocesan	2,546	1,842	1,937	1,938	1,302
Paroch./Inter.	NR	1,952	1,391	2,934	1,839
Private	2,818	3,003	2,049	3,730	2,080
Southeast					
Diocesan	1,987	1,977	1,837	2,496	2,195
Paroch./Inter.	1,760	1,734	2,270	1,461	NS
Private	ID	2,663	1,607	ID	1,549
Great Lakes					
Diocesan	2,591	2,508	1,818	1,743	1,857
Paroch./Inter.	2,719	1,815	2,283	1,564	1,899
Private	ID	ID	1,986	1,625	2,311
Plains					
Diocesan	2,842	2,158	1,921	1,738	2,369
Paroch./Inter.	3,153	1,959	NR	2,078	1,966
Private	ID	2,385	2,219	2,284	NS
West/Far West					
Diocesan	2,162	2,111	2,095	2,288	1,753
Paroch./Inter.	NR	2,672	1,523	1,305	NS
Private	2,861	2,700	2,366	NR	2,639

NR = No Responses Received
NS = No School in Sample
ID = Insufficient Data

APPENDIX H

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS REFLECTED IN THIS REPORT

New England Region	Diocese-State
Holy Cross HS	Hartford, CT
O. L. of Mercy Academy	Hartford, CT
Austin Prep. Sch.	Boston, MA
Malden Catholic HS	Boston, MA
Mission HS	Boston, MA
Msgr. Ryan HS	Boston, MA
Mt. Alvernia HS	Boston, MA
No. Cambridge Cath.	Boston, MA
Bp. Connolly HS	Fall River, MA
Cathedral HS	Springfield, MA
St. John's HS	Worcester, MA
Notre Dame Academy	Worcester, MA
Mt. St. Charles Academy	Providence, RI
Bp. Henricken HS	Providence, RI
O.L. of Providence Prep.	Providence, RI
Mideast Region	
Archmere Academy	Wilmington, DE
All Saints HS	Washington, D.C.
Georgetown Visitation	Washington, D.C.
St. Anselm's Abbey Sch.	Washington, D.C.
Cath.HS of Baltimore	Baltimore, MD
Inst. of Notre Dame HS	Baltimore, MD
Maryvale Prep.	Baltimore, MD
Notre Dame Prep.	Baltimore, MD
O.L. of Pompeii HS	Baltimore, MD
Sacred Heart HS	Camden, NJ
Essex Cath. Boys HS	Newark, NJ
Holy Family Academy	Newark, NJ
Immaculate Concep. HS	Newark, NJ
Queen of Peace HS	Newark, NJ
St. Aloysius Academy	Newark, NJ
Mary Help of Chris. HS	Paterson, NJ
Morris Cath. HS	Paterson, NJ
Pope John XXIII HS	Paterson, NJ
Bp. Maginn HS	Albany,NY
LaSalle Institute	Albany, NY
Bp. Kearney HS	Brooklyn, NY
St. Joseph HS	Brooklyn, NY
Fontbonne Hall	Brooklyn, NY
De Sales Cath. HS	Buffalo, NY
Immaculata Academy	Buffalo, NY
Turner/Carroll HS	Buffalo, NY
Blessed Sacrament HS	New York, NY
Fordham Prep.	New York, NY
John S. Burke Cath. HS	New York, NY
Mother Cabrini HS	New York, NY
St. Agnes HS	New York, NY

Mideast Region (cont'd)	Diocese-State
St. Peter Boys	New York, NY
St. Raymond Girls	New York, NY
Bp. Kearney HS	New York, NY
DeSales HS	New York, NY
Card. Brennan HS	Allentown, PA
Central Cath. HS	Allentown, PA
Holy Name HS	Allentown, PA
Marian HS	Allentown, PA
Notre Dame HS	Allentown, PA
Lancaster Cath. HS	Harrisburg, PA
Trinity HS	Harrisburg, PA
York Cath. HS	Harrisburg, PA
Arbp. Wood HS	Philadelphia, PA
Bp. McDevitt HS	Philadelphia, PA
Nativity BVM Business HS	Philadelphia, PA
St. Joseph Prep.	Philadelphia, PA
Serra HS	Pittsburgh, PA
Seton-LaSalle HS	Pittsburgh, PA
Southeast Region	
Montgomery Cath. HS	Mobile, AL
St. Joseph HS	Little Rock, AR
Carrollton School	Miami, FL
Chris. Columbus HS	Miami, FL
Rosarian Academy	Palm Beach, FL
Cath. HS of Pensacola	Pensacola/Tallahassee, FL
Clearwater Central HS	St. Petersburg, FL
Academy of Holy Names	St. Petersburg, FL
St. Pius X HS	Atlanta, GA
Benedictine Military	Savannah, GA
Notre Dame Academy	Covington, KY
Owensboro Catholic	Owensboro, KY
St. Romualds HS	Owensboro, KY
Notre Dame HS	Alexandria/Shreveport, LA
Sacred Heart Academy	Lafayette, LA
St. Thomas More HS	Lafayette, LA
Holy Cross HS	New Orleans, LA
Immaculata HS	New Orleans, LA
Redeemer HS	New Orleans, LA
St. James Major HS	New Orleans, LA
Cathedral HS	Jackson, MS
Card. Gibbons HS	Raleigh, NC
Bp. Byrne HS	Memphis, TN
Memphis Cath. HS	Memphis, TN
Bp. Dennis O'Connell HS	Arlington, VA
St. Mary's Academy	Arlington, VA
St. Francis De Sales	Wheeling/Charleston,WV

APPENDIX H (cont'd)

Great Lakes Region	Diocese-State
Gibault HS	Belleville, IL
De LaSalle Inst.	Chicago, IL
Loyola Academy	Chicago, IL
Madonna HS	Chicago, IL
Mendel Cath. HS	Chicago, IL
Mother Theo. Guerin HS	Chicago, IL
Sacred Heart of Mary	Chicago, IL
St. Barbara HS	Chicago, IL
St. Patrick HS	Chicago, IL
Acad. of O. L.- Spalding	Peoria, IL
Aurora Cent. Cath.	Rockford, IL
Marian Cent. Cath.	Rockford, IL
St. Paul HS	Springfield, IL
Bp. Luers HS	Ft.Wyne/S.Bend, IN
Bp. Noll HS	Gary, IN
Bp. Chatard HS	Indianapolis, IN
O.L. of Providence HS	Indianapolis, IN
Scecina Memorial HS	Indianapolis, IN
Aquinas HS	Detroit, MI
Bro. Rice HS	Detroit, MI
Divine Child HS	Detroit, MI
Dominican HS	Detroit, MI
Marian HS	Detroit, MI
St. Anne HS	Detroit, MI
St. Mary of Redford HS	Detroit, MI
Central Catholic HS	Grand Rapids, MI
Fr.Gabriel Richard HS	Lansing, MI
Mt. Notre Dame HS	Cincinnati, OH
Gilmour Academy	Cleveland, OH
Notre Dame Academy	Cleveland, OH
Regina HS	Cleveland, OH
St. Augustine Academy	Cleveland, OH
St. Vincent-St.Mary HS	Cleveland, OH
Walsh Jesuit HS	Cleveland, OH
Notre Dame HS	Columbus, OH
St. Charles Prep.	Columbus, OH
St. John Central HS	Steubenville, OH
St. Francis De Sales HS	Toledo, OH
St. Joseph Cent. Cath.	Toledo, OH
St. Mary Cent. Cath.	Toledo, OH
St. Thomas Aquinas	Youngstown, OH
Ursuline HS	Youngstown, OH
St. Pius XI HS	Milwaukee, WI
St. Lawrence Seminary	Milwaukee, WI
Thomas More HS	Milwaukee, WI
Plains Region	
Beckman HS	Dubuque, IA
Columbus HS	Dubuque, IA
Marquette HS	Dubuque, IA

APPENDIX H (cont'd)

Plains Region (cont'd)	Diocese-State
Newman HS	Dubuque, IA
Wahlert HS	Dubuque, IA
Hayden HS	Kansas City, KS
St. John HS	Salina, KS
Colgan HS	Wichita, KS
Cretin HS	St. Paul, MN
Totino-Grace HS	St. Paul, MN
Pacelli HS	Winona, MN
Bp. Hogan HS	Kansas City, MO
Chaminade Co. Pr.	St. Louis, MO
DeSmet Jesuit HS	St. Louis, MO
Duchesne HS	St. Louis, MO
John F. Kennedy HS	St. Louis, MO
Nerinx Hall	St. Louis, MO
St.Dominic HS	St. Louis, MO
St. Elizabeth Academy	St. Louis, MO
St. Francis Borgia HS	St. Louis, MO
St. Louis Priory	St. Louis, MO
Aquinas-Mercy HS	St. Louis, MO
Vianney HS	St. Louis, MO
St. Ann's HS	Grand Island, NE
Spalding Academy	Grand Island, NE
Bp. Neumann HS	Lincoln, NE
Duchesne Academy	Omaha, NE
Holy Name HS	Omaha, NE
Marian HS	Omaha, NE
Mercy HS	Omaha, NE
Roncalli HS	Omaha, NE
St. Mary's HS	Omaha, NE
St. Mary's HS	Bismarck, ND

West/Far West Region	Diocese-State
Garces Memorial HS	Fresno, CA
Alemany HS	Los Angeles, CA
Bp. Conaty HS	Los Angeles, CA
Flintridge Sac.Ht.Acad.	Los Angeles, CA
Loyola HS	Los Angeles, CA
O.L. of Loretto HS	Los Angeles, CA
Romana Convent HS	Los Angeles, CA
Sacred Heart of Mary HS	Los Angeles, CA
San Gabriel MIssion HS	Los Angeles, CA
St. Anthony HS	Los Angeles, CA
St. Joseph HS	Los Angeles, Ca
Moreau HS	Oakland, CA
Loretto HS	Sacramento, CA
Notre Dame HS	San Berrardino, CA
O.L. of Peace Academy	San Diego, CA
Cathedral HS	San Francisco, CA
Presentation HS	San Francisco, CA

APPENDIX H (cont'd)

West/Far West Region (cont'd)	Diocese-State
Serra HS	San Francisco, CA
Woodside Priory	San Francisco, CA
Ursuline HS	Santa Rosa, CA
Holy Family HS	Denver, CO
Regis HS	Denver, CO
Sacred Heart Academy	Honolulu, HI
St. Francis HS	Honolulu, HI
St. Leo's HS	Great Falls/Billings, MT
Bp. Gorman HS	Reno/Las Vegas, NV
St. Yves HS	Reno/Las Vegas, NV
Catholic Academy	Gallup, NM
St. Catherine Indian HS	Santa Fe, NM
Marist HS	Portland, OR
Regis HS	Portland, OR
Corpus Christi Seminary	Corpus Christi, TX
Bp. Lynch HS	Dallas, TX
Nolan HS	Fort Worth, TX
Blessed Sacrament Acad.	San Antonio, TX
Forest Ridge Sac. Ht.	Seattle, WA
Holy Names Academy	Seattle, WA
O'Dea HS	Seattle, WA